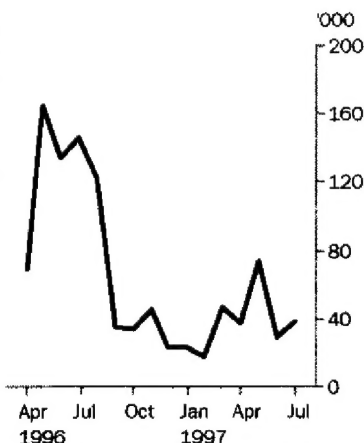


INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 17 OCT 1997

Working days lost



JULY KEY FIGURES

	Jun 97	Jul 97	12 months ended Jul 97
Number of disputes	53	47	493
Number of employees ('000)	19.3	23.6	385.8
Working days lost ('000)	29.6	38.7	528.1
Working days lost per thousand employees	74

JULY KEY POINTS

MONTHLY ESTIMATES

- In July, a total of 38,700 working days were lost through industrial dispute, an increase of 9,100 over June (29,600).
- The industry recording the highest level of dispute was Coal mining with 13,300 working days lost, representing 34% of working days lost in Australia.
- On a state basis, New South Wales recorded the highest number of working days lost (18,500), which represented 48% of the Australian total.

ANNUAL ESTIMATES

- The number of working days lost for the year ended July 1997 was 528,100, a decrease of 382,000 (42%) over the preceding 12 months.
- Industries which recorded the highest level of dispute were: Coal mining with 135,700 working days lost; Education; Health and community services (108,100); and Construction (93,800).
- The Coal mining industry had the highest number of working days lost per thousand employees with 6,269, followed by the Construction industry (253).
- On a state basis, Queensland recorded the highest rate of working days lost per thousand employees with 117, followed by Western Australia (93) and Victoria (82).
- Disputes lasting between 2 and 5 days contributed 41% of the total working days lost (321,700), but accounted for only 11% of all disputes over the same period.

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Winton McColl on 03 9615 7470, or any ABS Office.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

August 1997

18 November 1997

September 1997

18 December 1997

October 1997

19 January 1998

.....

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

.....

W. McLennan

Australian Statistician

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE PERIOD, Australia

NUMBER OF DISPUTES..... EMPLOYEES INVOLVED...

Period	Commenced in period	Total	Newly involved(a)	Total	Working days lost
	no.	no.	'000	'000	'000
1994	556	560	263.4	265.1	501.6
1995	635	643	335.4	344.3	547.6
1996	539	543	575.9	577.7	928.5
1996					
May	57	65	140.0	186.3	164.6
June	49	57	14.8	157.2	134.8
July	40	47	78.9	155.9	145.8
August	40	47	102.1	111.4	122.9
September	39	48	28.0	35.4	35.4
October	59	66	22.7	23.7	34.3
November	47	53	45.7	46.3	46.0
December	44	49	9.3	20.8	23.0
1997					
January	29	31	6.7	7.1	23.5
February	32	36	16.4	17.3	17.6
March	33	35	33.3	34.8	47.1
April	39	40	30.6	30.9	36.9
May	41	45	48.8	56.7	73.1
June	41	53	10.4	19.3	29.6
July	40	47	22.5	23.6	38.7
Twelve months ended -					
July 1995	648	651	340.3	341.0	580.3
July 1996	568	576	544.4	547.1	910.1
July 1997	484	493	376.4	385.8	528.1

(a) Comprises employees involved in disputes which commenced during the month and employees newly involved in disputes which continued from the previous month.

WORKING DAYS LOST, By Industry-Australia

Period	MINING.....		MANUFACTURING.....		Const- ruction	Transport and storage; Communi- cation services	Education; Health and community services	Other industries(a)	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1994	151.0	18.3	45.4	78.3	20.2	59.4	73.8	55.2	501.6
1995	111.1	78.0	54.8	105.1	42.7	38.6	70.9	46.3	547.6
1996	160.8	4.4	58.6	44.8	334.8	20.4	239.8	64.9	928.5
1996									
May	6.2	0.0	1.7	2.8	97.5	1.8	52.6	2.2	164.6
June	9.9	0.0	0.6	3.0	105.1	0.5	15.5	0.1	134.8
July	33.1	0.0	3.4	4.4	64.2	2.6	13.0	25.0	145.8
August	27.9	0.9	38.4	12.9	23.1	3.7	14.6	1.4	122.9
September	3.8	0.0	0.9	12.5	13.5	1.5	3.0	0.1	35.4
October	12.2	0.0	4.9	2.1	12.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	34.3
November	19.1	0.0	5.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	10.5	7.7	46.0
December	16.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	23.0
1997									
January	3.3	0.0	0.2	6.1	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	23.5
February	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.3	0.2	8.1	0.3	17.6
March	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0	5.4	33.6	0.6	47.1
April	4.0	0.3	7.9	4.9	6.6	1.8	8.6	2.7	36.9
May	14.0	0.6	15.8	6.4	2.3	1.9	21.9	10.3	73.1
June	15.6	0.1	2.2	2.9	2.5	0.8	1.3	3.3	29.6
July	13.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	8.9	5.7	3.6	6.1	38.7
Twelve months ended -									
July 1995	78.9	66.0	60.9	106.6	40.6	60.0	114.3	53.0	580.3
July 1996	148.0	28.8	31.3	62.9	297.2	35.8	234.2	71.9	910.1
July 1997	135.7	2.0	80.4	49.4	93.8	23.5	108.1	35.2	528.1

(a) Comprises: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

WORKING DAYS LOST

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1994	223.2	87.0	133.3	18.0	27.4	4.6	7.0	1.1	501.6
1995	113.6	126.1	182.7	15.3	101.6	3.5	3.6	1.2	547.6
1996	377.9	218.1	205.4	41.6	47.3	13.0	4.4	20.9	928.5
1996									
May	64.7	31.2	44.0	10.6	9.9	0.2	1.7	2.2	164.6
June	50.8	26.4	43.9	5.0	4.4	0.4	0.0	4.0	134.8
July	48.4	52.1	28.3	2.8	1.8	4.4	0.3	7.8	145.8
August	19.9	48.0	33.1	5.5	8.5	5.2	0.1	2.7	122.9
September	9.4	12.8	8.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.3	35.4
October	7.0	6.4	18.8	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.3
November	22.0	13.9	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.0	46.0
December	12.2	3.9	6.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	23.0
1997									
January	3.2	1.1	1.7	1.9	15.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	23.5
February	3.2	10.7	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6
March	16.3	8.1	22.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1
April	2.6	11.2	2.3	0.2	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	36.9
May	9.7	16.5	33.0	1.6	9.8	1.4	0.1	1.1	73.1
June	10.8	7.4	7.4	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	29.6
July	18.5	8.3	7.2	0.2	0.9	3.7	0.0	0.1	38.7
Twelve months ended -									
July 1995	161.0	137.6	206.9	23.4	36.3	6.2	8.2	0.7	580.3
July 1996	378.0	180.8	177.3	34.6	110.8	6.4	4.5	17.6	910.1
July 1997	134.7	148.4	148.9	12.5	65.0	12.2	0.8	5.6	528.1

WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES, By Industry: Australia-12 months ended

MINING..... MANUFACTURING.....

Twelve months ended	Coal	Other	Metal product; Machinery and equipment	Other	Const- ruction	Transport and storage; Commu- ication services	Education; Health and community services	Other Industries(a)	All industries
1996									
May	4 757	575	77	118	372	78	173	15	101
June	4 981	556	73	113	636	75	175	14	115
July	6 342	490	79	98	799	76	184	19	130
August	7 214	361	169	106	858	80	191	17	141
September	7 109	220	169	115	894	82	183	16	140
October	7 707	128	153	75	887	53	181	16	133
November	6 625	95	150	89	890	42	186	17	130
December	7 171	73	146	70	892	43	187	17	131
1997									
January	7 369	71	145	80	899	42	186	16	132
February	7 095	37	142	76	905	38	179	14	128
March	6 833	26	146	74	907	38	156	12	122
April	6 568	20	165	79	921	42	126	11	117
May	6 934	30	199	85	668	42	102	13	104
June	7 245	32	203	85	396	42	91	14	89
July	6 269	32	197	77	253	49	84	9	74
July 1993	2 674	358	609	220	113	173	181	72	165
July 1994	6 389	180	144	102	57	50	64	26	80
July 1995	3 327	1 138	157	164	111	132	93	14	85

(a) Comprises: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Electricity, gas and water supply; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Finance and insurance; Property and business services; Government administration and defence; Cultural and recreational services; Personal and other services.

WORKING DAYS LOST PER THOUSAND EMPLOYEES-12 months ended

Twelve months ended	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1996									
May	122	72	107	55	166	19	57	40	101
June	140	77	135	61	168	17	57	68	115
July	159	102	141	64	162	39	61	123	130
August	162	120	164	74	160	70	61	142	141
September	163	121	167	77	137	77	54	142	140
October	162	115	172	78	70	77	54	141	133
November	155	121	160	77	69	79	54	148	130
December	158	122	162	77	68	78	59	148	131
1997									
January	158	121	161	80	72	73	60	148	132
February	150	123	158	73	70	73	41	129	128
March	132	121	172	55	69	73	37	129	122
April	108	125	171	54	95	73	35	130	117
May	85	117	162	37	95	81	13	122	104
June	68	106	133	28	94	79	13	95	89
July	56	82	117	23	93	75	10	40	74
July 1993	90	429	77	48	58	45	37	8	165
July 1994	83	82	121	34	41	26	35	75	80
July 1995	69	80	171	44	54	38	113	5	85



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, Australia-12 months ended July 1997(a)

<i>Number of disputes</i>	<i>Employees involved</i>	<i>Working days lost</i>
<i>no.</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>

CAUSE OF DISPUTE

Wages	58	36.4	69.4
Leave, pensions, compensation	7	2.1	3.2
Managerial policy	265	256.5	486.9
Physical working conditions	69	13.4	18.4
Trade unionism	45	9.0	11.6
Hours of work	9	0.9	2.6
Other	36	192.2	188.2
Total	489	510.6	780.3

DURATION OF DISPUTE

Up to and including 1 day	301	279.4	203.1
Over 1 and up to and including 2 days	101	76.6	110.5
Over 2 and less than 5 days	52	142.1	321.7
5 and less than 10 days	21	9.8	78.8
10 and less than 20 days	7	1.0	14.9
20 days and over	7	1.7	51.5
Total	489	510.6	780.3

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT

Negotiation	88	28.4	84.9
State legislation	23	7.1	17.8
Federal and joint Federal-State legislation	29	9.8	31.3
Resumption without negotiation	342	464.9	645.6
Other methods	7	0.4	0.7
Total	489	510.6	780.3

(a) Includes only industrial disputes which ended during the year.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 The statistics in this publication relate to disputes which involved stoppages of work of ten working days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day, regardless of the length of the stoppage, for example, 3,000 workers on strike for 2 hours would be counted as 750 working days lost (assuming they work an 8 hour day).

2 The statistics of working days lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes only (see the definition of 'Disputes' in the Glossary). Effects on other establishments, such as stand-downs because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not included.

3 The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and public sector), from trade unions and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages, e.g. State or Australia wide general strikes may have been estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving only a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes as defined above.

TYPE OF DISPUTE

4 Included in these statistics are the following types of industrial disputes:

- unauthorised stopwork meetings;
- unofficial strikes;
- sympathetic strikes (e.g. strikes in support of a group of workers already on strike);
- political or protest strikes;
- general strikes;
- work stoppages initiated by employers (e.g. lockouts); and
- rotating or revolving strikes (i.e. strikes which occur when workers at different locations take turns to stop work).

Excluded from these statistics are work-to-rules, go-slows, bans (e.g. overtime bans) and sit-ins. In addition, industrial disputes in which employees resign are deemed to have been resolved. Statistics on those disputes will cease to be collected from the date of the employees' resignations.

CHANGE IN METHODOLOGY

5 The basis for the calculation of working days lost per thousand employees was changed in the January 1995 edition of this publication to use estimates of employees taken from the ABS Labour Force Survey only. Estimates have been recalculated on this basis for each 12 monthly period back to December 1990 and are available on request. For the January 1987 to December 1994 editions of this publication, estimates of employees were taken predominantly from the ABS Survey of Employment and Earnings (*Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (6248.0)).

6 The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in the November 1992 publication and the series revised back to September 1991. Prior to September 1991, disputes affecting more than one industry and/or State were counted as a separate dispute in each industry and State and in the Australian total. From September 1991 onwards, a dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and/or State, but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. The reason for the change was to align the method of counting the number of industrial disputes with the International Labour Organisation guidelines. This change does not affect the estimates of employees involved or working days lost.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

7 Industry information on a monthly basis from January 1994 and on an annual basis from December 1994 is classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) — for more details refer to *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification*, 1993, (1292.0). It replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) which had been in use for many years. Data for periods prior to January 1994 for monthly data and December 1994 for annual data have been classified only according to ASIC.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

8 Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in information provided by respondents or in processing by the ABS. Although considerable care is taken in questionnaire design; in the instructions given to respondents; and in editing the returns; these inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

9 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications and standard data services which are available from ABS Bookshops:

- *Industrial Disputes, Australia*, 1995 (6322.0) — issued annually
- *Labour Statistics, Australia*, 1993 (6101.0) — issued annually
- *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) — issued monthly
- *Trade Union Statistics, Australia*, 1996 (6323.0) — discontinued
- *Trade Union Members, Australia*, August 1996 (6325.0) — issued biennially
- *Working Arrangements, Australia*, August 1995 (6342.0.40.001) — standard data service
- *Employment Benefits, Australia*, August 1994 (6334.0.40.001) — standard data service — issued irregularly

10 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

11 A range of unpublished data is also available on request including dispute details at more detailed industry levels, cross-classified by State/Territory, and finer cause of dispute and method of settlement categories than those published. Considerable time series exist for most variables. Inquiries regarding data availability and the associated charges should be directed to Winton McColl on 03 9615 7470.

ROUNDING

12 Where estimates have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- . . . not applicable
- n.p. not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated.

GLOSSARY

Cause of dispute The statistics for cause of industrial disputes relate to the reported main cause of stoppage of work and not necessarily all causes that may have been responsible for the stoppage of work. For these reasons, the statistics do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes as perceived by both employers and employees. The causes are classified from information supplied by employers and according to standards determined by the International Labour Organisation. The classification of causes is as follows:

Wages. Claims involving general principles relating to wages e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important. Combined claims in which the other claims are deemed to be the most important are included under the relevant clause. Disputes over award restructuring are included under managerial policy.

Leave, pensions, compensation. Claims involving general principles relating to holidays and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers' compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards.

Managerial policy. Disputes concerning the exercise of managerial control by employers, e.g. terms and conditions of employment (other than disputes specifically about wages and hours); new awards and agreements; award restructuring; work practices; principles of promotion or deployment of staff including roster complaints and retrenchments; disciplinary matters including alleged victimisation of union officials; employment of particular persons; disagreement with managerial decisions.

Physical working conditions. Disputes concerning physical working conditions and safety issues, e.g. protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment, arduous physical tasks.

Trade unionism. Disputes concerning employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities.

Hours of work. Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work, e.g. decrease (increase) in hours, distribution of hours.

Other. Disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those relating to the employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters; fining and jailing of persons; lack of work; lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and attendance at funerals. Stoppages for which no reason is given are also included in this category.

G L O S S A R Y

Disputes	<p>For these statistics, an <i>industrial dispute</i> is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees, or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work, each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance.</p> <p>A dispute affecting several establishments is counted as a single dispute if it is organised or directed by one person or organisation; otherwise it is counted as a separate dispute at each establishment (in each State or Territory) and in each industry in which it occurred.</p> <p>A dispute affecting more than one industry and/or State is counted once in each industry and State but only once at the broader industry and Australia level. Prior to September 1991 disputes covering more than one industry and/or State were counted differently (refer to paragraph 6 of the Explanatory Notes for details).</p> <p>When there is a return to work between stoppages over the same issue, and the return to work is for less than two complete months, the stoppages are counted as a single dispute. When the return to work is for two or more months, the dispute is considered to have ended at the time of the return to work. Should a subsequent stoppage occur, it is counted as a new dispute.</p>
Disputes which occurred during the period	<p><i>Disputes which occurred during the period</i> encompasses those disputes which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ started in a previous month or year and ended in the reference period, or ▪ began and ended in the reference period, or ▪ began in the reference period and continued into the next period, or ▪ started prior to the reference month or year, continued through the reference period and into the next period.
Duration of dispute	<p>The <i>duration</i> of a dispute is the average number of working days lost per employee involved in the dispute. The duration of the dispute is calculated by dividing the number of working days lost in the dispute by the number of employees involved (both directly and indirectly).</p>
Employees	<p><i>Employees</i> refers to wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.</p> <p><i>Employees directly involved</i> are those who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.</p> <p><i>Employees indirectly involved</i> are those who ceased work at the establishment where the stoppages occurred, but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. Employees who ceased work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred are excluded (see paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes).</p>

GLOSSARY

Employees continued

Total employees involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of employees involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same employees involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference, the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of employees involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute, the figures of employees involved relate to the largest number of individual employees involved on any one day. Generally, the *total* number of employees involved for each year will equal the sum of the total number of employees involved in the first month of a year plus the number of employees *newly* involved in subsequent months. Differences between monthly and annual totals can occur due to the temporary cessation of stoppages which resume in subsequent months. Employees re-involved in this type of dispute are not classified as employees *newly* involved in stoppages in the second period in which the dispute occurs.

Method of Settlement

Statistics of the *method of settlement* of industrial disputes relate to the method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work as reported and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. For these reasons, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of various industrial tribunals operating under State and Federal legislation. The classification of method of settlement is as follows:

Negotiation. Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Federal industrial legislation.

State legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or compulsory or voluntary conference. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.

Federal and joint Federal-State legislation. Compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial relation commissions created by or constituted under the Industrial Relations Act, Coal Industry Acts, Stevedoring Industry Act, and other acts such as the Navigation Act; Public Service Arbitration Act. Intervention, assistance or advice of Federal government officials or inspectors.

Resumption without negotiation. This category may include some disputes which are settled subject to subsequent negotiation of a formal nature, such as industrial court hearings. Stop-work meetings are included, and this category may also include disputes settled by 'resumption' as stated, but about which no further information is available.

Other methods. Mediation; filling places of employees on strike or locked out; closing establishments permanently; dismissal or resignation of employees.

Working days lost

Working days lost refers to working days lost by employees directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of employees involved and the duration of the dispute.

GLOSSARY

**Working days lost per
thousand employees**

Working days lost per thousand employees are calculated for the 12 month period from working days lost and estimates of employees obtained from the ABS Labour Force Survey. Refer to paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for details of the way in which these measures are calculated, and the change in the method of calculation from the January 1995 edition of this publication.

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